We send a copy of our paper to such persons

Our Paper.

We regret the many typographical error which have appeared in the Examiner. The last number, especially, was marred by them They were of all kinds, -serious, absurd, amusing. Such as native State, for native South; grouning for goading; serone for sucer; boson for reason; while these poorer slaves, for while these poor boys, &c., &c.

Then in the second number, one of the table was all wrong-that, tee, representing the popplation of Kentucky. True, the error did not affect the argument. But the figures were not correctly given, and this is not exactly the thing. Besties that, bad spelling and bad grammar, were to be noticed in various places - often enough to annoy us, and, we fear, displease the

We hope to remedy these defects. We are not yet quite at home, with exchanges all in, and that sort of regularity about every thing, which ensures correctness to a considerable extent. In a few weeks, we shall, we trust, be able to remody these defects.

Always Punctual.

The Auditor of State has sent on the funds to pay the State interest in New York, due this month. Kentucky knows no failure in such matters. Her plighted word is sacred; the faith of the nation is a hallowed thing in her eyes. There is a surplus to the credit of the Sinking

Fund, without estimating the receipts for July. These will amount to near \$100,000.

Full and Free Discussion.

We invite all, who are disposed, to discuss various questions which are now agitated in the State. We shall offer no obstacle to any views. properly expressed, no matter what side they may expouse. We are neither propagandicts, nor ruled by one idea. Nor have we the slightest objection to any opposition which may be urgal against the views of our friends, or our own. We want free discussion. That is the best way to get at truth, and where it prevails, we know that truth, eventually, cannot be put down. We simply ask of correspondents to make their communications brief: to condense them, as far as practicable; and when they are likely to go beyond a column, to divide them this be done, and we shall be enabled to give [an] important point this) greater variety to the contonts of the Examiner.

As we are .-- What we might have been!

We have endeavored to show, in the second and third numbers of the Examiner, first, that slavery was the cause of the slow growth of popplatien in Kentneky, and, second, that it oppressed and drove away thousands of our best citizens. We desire, in this, to prove that it us, of citizens from the free States. Let us state, first, a few general considerations.

It is well known that immigration, all other natarally would leave a cold and sterile region for a gental and fertile one. If the institutions of Ohio and Kentucky had been the same originally, Kentucky would have been settled first, and most thickly, by immigrants from the East vests past, to enquire of Northern farmers and mechanics, and, especially, of those who wend their way into Indiana and Illinois, what their disposition, their wish was, and we have invariably found, that nearly all of them, would have preferred, for the reason stated, our State.

mercial facilities greater, markets nearer, an old justice to the West. civilization, and its comforts more sure, the rewards of industry larger, climate healthier and better, in Virginia, than the West, and they urged upon Northern farmers and mechanics to come and settle there. Partial success has attended their efforts. Fairfax county has been partly settled by farmers and mechanics from the free States, and the result is, an entire renovation of the soil, and an unwented presperity of those neighborhoods where they "located."

What cannot art and industry perform, When a lence plane the progress of their toll?

The great majority of immigrants from the free States, however, will not come to the slave This we know. Our own citizens who have to toil, leave it, because slavery makes labor disreputable. We cannot, then, expect those, born amid universal freedom, to encounter a difficulty which shocks and drives away the native. National inducements will effect much. They will lead Northern farmers and mechanics to seek a new home amid wilderness-perils, and a wild make Kentucky resound with the noise of forges, forest society. Occasionally they can be persunded to grapple with the ills of slavery, as is the case in Fairfax county. Va., and to brave every social difficulty, as with resolute hearts they and theirs toil daily, for a monied reward. But the masses of them shrink from the great cyll as worse than any which frontier life can offer, and turn a deaf cur to every promised physical good, when it is to be met. "They can encounter the rudest hardships," says one Most of them are destined for the West. of them, "and would forego all the pleasures and comforts of old settlements, for self-advancement; but they cannot grasp prosperity when runed are held to be slavish."

through this means-slavery.

homes in the free States. The owners of the soil, if they could cultivate it productively, But cut of richest velvet; for the rest, would be richer. But how would it fare with Louisville, and the State? This loss of population would be to them a loss of wealth. More; it would be the certain means of reducing both Louisville and Kentucky in power, growth, and

tiplied avocations, and these avocations filled up by men of limited means, but steady industry. if we would flourish. All capital, we know, comes from labor. Existing capital is itself only the result of post labor. If we lessen, then, the amount of muscle, miad, taventive genius, or the number of hands employed in the State, we do, so far, weaken its strength, waste its present capital, and destroy its future wealth. Let us as we have reason to believe will become sub- not be decrived! Of all wealth-of all means of seribers. It is earnestly requested that those to wealth-of all sure foundations of presperity whom it is sent will at once signify their wish and power-of all hope of growth-the muscles as to its continuance or discontinuance. If and mind of man are the only instrumentalities they desire it continued, let them forward the on which we can rely. Capital may be scattered subscription; if they wish it discontinued, the like chaff by the first rude breath of heaven; but paper should be sent back, with the name and the wildest storm cannot unstring this muscle the nest office to which it was addressed marked or unnerve that mind. Power may crumble as upon it. The post office regulations provide for a dry clod in the hands of the feeblest boy; but the sending back of all such papers free of post- while God wills, no human element can crush man's strength. To debase labor, then, to drive away our population-to prevent a population from coming among us, through such debase ment, is to inflict a lome wound which no State

> deed, and continue to bleed, until we are wasted to the very lowest point of existence. Suppose, by way of considering this subject practically, we ask, what the population of Kentucky would be now, if from the first, we had been free? There is a law of increase in Ohio which will answer this question. Let us see what that is.

surgery can bind up or heal;a wound which will

Ohio population 1819 230,760 increase 1810 to 1820 350,674 1820 to 1820 356,469 1830 to 1840 581,564

Total population 1849 1.519.407 Now apply this law of increase as here exhit ted, and who can deny the justness of this application. If the curse of slavery had neverblackened our State? Who doubt that Kentucky, us, and may be worked up, under equal advanthis hour, would have been the proud peer of Ohio, possessing grander internal improvements. cities and towns larger, a denser and richer population, if this mighty and monstrous evil had not crushed her ' Let figures speak the re-

Ky, according to Ohlo increase. Ky. as she is. Pop 1810 406,511 1810 to 1820 157,806 1820 to 1830 123,600 29 pr ct. 1920 564,317-1,024,40

Total 1840 9.663.611 This, then, is the result. As we are, with slavery, we have a population of seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight! While we might have had, with

freedom, TWO MILLIONS SIX BUNDRED AND SIXTY-

THREE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ! ! Let any man, the tallest among us, say what his loss is! Let the best among those, who shrink back when Slavery is mentioned, and aver that neither its wrongs, nor consequences must be discussed, tell the public what this loss has cost the neople of the State of Kentucky ! Let any of them in pulpit, or platform, grosp the withering influences of servitude upon the past and present and paint them as they are Let them review the moral aspects of the ques tion, and proclaim how it has retarded the growth of cities, and kept down the value of property in them, checked the settlement of the country, and lessened the price of lands, stopped he building of railways, corrupted power, and stanted the growth of every thing! Let then do this, and there is not a voter, free from preudice, not a man or woman in all Kentucky alive to her interests or the good of the race, who would not say, "away with it! away with it!. It is the State's blight-it is the darkest of human curses-and we cannot be just or happy or prosperous until we are rid of it."

But away with all regrets. The past is gone Let it be dead, and bury its dead. The present is ours, and the future we can mould as we will. Let us to work, then, and see how we may do prevents immigration, or the settlement among the best for both, how we may lay deep and broad foundations of success for the present, and build up the future with a sterling enduring thing bring equal, would be southwardly. Men have the material. God has filled our very hills Be our persuasion what it may, we shall find with mineral wealth, and covered all our plains with richest fertility; and all that we have to and North. We have made it a study, for many of honor, to pluck up by the roots whatever may heard the stranger say, he never knew a city energy slavish, to be free.

Chicago Convention. Two letters before us, one published in th South, the other at the East, say, in substance, Many of the most intelligent citizens of Vir- "that the convention will be a political oneginin, aware of this fact, and anxious to meet nothing more." We do not believe this. the difficulty, have resorted to every means in Doubtless aspirants for high office, or friends, their power to turn the tide of immigration will be there, and at work; but the great objects of southward. Our readers may remember a series the convention cannot well be perverted by themof casnys on this subject, published in the Rich- even if they were disposed to do it. Better far, mond Whig, a year or two ago-essays which take it for granted, that the distinguished body. we purpose noticing at an early day. They en- probably now in session, will do their duty to decreased to show, that land was cheaper, com- the nation, and thus be the means of securing

> Our Mineral Resources. We met a gentleman last week who had bee exploring mineral lands west. At our earnest request, he has come into Kentneky to examine in part, its resources. He will spend some days on the Kentucky river, above Frankfort.

He informs us that capitalists at the East, at getting all the information they can on this subject, and, in connection with it, examining into the extent of the water power of various sections of the country. Let them look to this State We have abundance of coal, iron, and water power, easy of access, near to market, and in healthful regions. And they can be worked up, as cheaply, as in any State.

We shall us often as we can, treat on the resources of Kentucky, and urge their development. Friends, and wall wishers of the State will confer a favor by helping us. Let us see if we cannot give to enterprise a new impetus, and and the steady hum of manufacturing industry. If we help ourselves, others will help us.

Immirrants.

There have arrived at Staten Island, New York, between the 2d April, and 26th June, eighty-four days, 75,000 immigrants from Germany, mostly. But one day the 22d June, 357 reached Boston, and there were at Deer Island. in quarantine, 1577, upon some 20 vessels .-

The officers of justice have awonderful sway. Let us see, then, what Kentneky hes lost a single man of authority will hush their vio. the lust of blood, and every ill which huma lence as though they were dumb. J. B. King- passion creates. Population is the source of power. A State ston, in his poem of Nibley, Green hits off this may have large individual wealth, and that legal sway well. The kings officer comes, with wealth may increase yearly, and yet it shall grow a warrant, for the lawless William Lord Berkely poorer and poorer, as a State For instance:- There stood before the earl, in his vexed mood Suppose all around Louisville, and all over Ken- Au old, grave man, erect and unsubjued; tucky, the large farmers should buy out the Wish and large and well knit; but pale his look tacky, the large farmers should buy out the With studious thought; and stooping o'er his book small farmers, and that these should seek new Had rounded him a little in the back;

A sealed parchment peeped from his breast.

—Him did Sir Maurice scan with curious eye, And read in him the quiet mastery Of conscious power; and knew not how to brook The calm broad brow, and the fixed, placid look, Though naught of disrespect lay lurking there.

We must have population—an increasing population—a population variously engaged in mul-

Louisville. There is no city in the West which has greater natural advantages; none in which active enerprize will find a more certain reward.

the place he lives in, and do what is in his pow- ple. er to extend its growth. But independent of ouisville possesses: there resources are here: and both can be used so as to make it among the greatest cities of the West.

Look at its location

It is situated at the head of the Falls of hio, and so situated as to command much the trade that floats on the river which flows by Back of it, in every direction, is one of the richest countries that we know of ; inexhaustible in its fertility, and capable of any mount of production. Across the river, we nave, in Indiana, a thriving region, one that is filling up rapidly, and must seek here a market for its produce. Put the map before you, and outrast the natural advantages of any city with those we enjoy, in this respect, and the reader will find that none in the mid-west have greater; few as great. We have all that we ould ask-fertile country, healthful climateand fine navigable streams.

Observe its manufacturing faculties.

There is no end to these. The Falls make here a natural dam, and water for milling of nanufacturing purposes can be commanded without stint. Living is cheap. The raw material, for any kind of manufacturing purpose may be easily had. Coal and iron are close by tages, as well and as cheaply, as at Pittsburgh. Land, for building manufacturing establishments can be obtained, at low rates, and at convenient points upon, or near the river. And the mis no portion of the year, (unless ice blocks the river) when, whatever is made or manufactured, cannot be shipped East or West, North or South We know of no city where the manufacturer

Then as to its social spirit.

There is a generous feeling among our peo ple which needs only to be met to be turned altain trades on the river the is a citizen, the press uphold and encourage them. We are laughed at, sometimes, for the strong manner in which we speak of our own. We like this. If a fault, is a fault on the right side. We have confiience always in a man who loves his home: one of the best of virtues. The citizens Louisville are ready always to stand by hom nen, home industry, home effort, so that all who settle among us may be sure of a warm ympathy, and a cordial support, so far as they an he heatowed

Our educational advantages. The common school is here. not be educated, and well educated too. The managers of the common schools have taken care to provide teachers who would do eredit to any city-teachers who devote themselves thoroughly to their work, and who make thorough scholars of those who improve their time and opportunity. We have beside, good Academies, a Medical College, and, ere long, will have a University, so that parents may feel sure of obtaining for their children educational advantages equal at least, to those possessed by the most favored cities of the West.

Religious opportunities.

We may safely say, that Louisville is remark growth. We have the energy and heart. We able for its many. Churches and its able Pasters here the altar, and its minister. And kindred spirits around to welcome us, as we come up do, to improve ourselves, develope our re- with devotional feeding, to the sacred place to that the same Bible which tells us to quit us like sources, and be as great as good, is, to give offer our thanksgiving, or to teach our little ones wing to industry, to stamp labor with the badge the way to happiness and to heaven. We have sap manly vigor, to crush all that makes human where the religious would meet with a kindlier welcome from the brethren. We know of an intelligent and traveled Carolinian of the old among us, as much well bred courtecy and religious sympathy, as he will any where

These are some of the advantages we posses be a natural resource undeveloped, not a natural advantage unimproved. Here is the se-

cret of success. With a Population thus employed-employed near us in tilling the earth spread religion throughout society! upon small farms, busy in shops, with small capitals, and filling up, by small streams of labor. every industrial channel. Louisville, would eniov a career of success as bright and glorious as work for this result? Whose influence will not agent. be warmly exerted for the prosperity "of our

Senator Menton-Internal Improvements. ter to the Chicago Convention, urges the ne- needed. cessity of the improvement of western waters. the positions of Col. B. "are clear, square, and but that they shall be educated. thoroughly national, and statesman-like in its

Strange Views.

Mr. C.-J. INGERSOLL publishes a letter in the nut stand in the position of attempting to make intelligencer quite characteristic. "War," his one portion of the country the instructors of

Ecclesiastical

of Vermont assembled at Springfield, on the plining, as it must and will finally supply, its 15th inst. It passed resolutions against the sin of our leachers from among its own people, is a intemperance and slavery. The Protestant Epis-leading and very important object of the Board. copal Board of Missions met on the 24th, at New York, Bishop Baowsell presiding. The plesion at Constantinople was debated. A mo-

expected from Bishop Southgate soon.

This good man was one of the truest cham plone of freedom! To him, the language o onlogy can be of no avail ; to us, his life may be It is natural that every individual should love of service, if we study it and follow his exam-

his feeling, cities and towns have means of ad- ment of the free Church of Scotland. Underex occupent which mark their career onward, or isting laws and usunges, it had real power; by a sources, which only require development, to judicious use of it, that power could be concen sure their continued growth. These means trated and extended. And what is more, he might have stood at its head, rich in means, supreme in command, a mighty man in State, w well in Church! No such considerations moved him. Without avarice as without arabition, he preferred poverty, and the free church, to all the plandishments of wealth and authority.

> On the 18th May, 1843, the Queen's Lord High Commissioner met the General Assembly. in pomp. He was attended by pages, and looke right royally. The oath of 42 ran thus : " I d solemly promise and sweer, that I will have faithful allegiance to Queen Victoria." Those authority sought to enforce the old and slavis oath against which their fathers had fought the death. It says: "I do solemnly affirm an swear, that the King's Majesty is supreme over all things civil and ecclesiastical."

The President of the General Assembly, or tested against this stretch of power, and violati of the Union, and with Dr. Chalmers, and h the church, left it: to form anew their ancient bond, and, amid poverty, build up their ancient

lowing extract from one of his speeches will gave some idea : Now, what is the history on which he is too

Now, what is the history of the sound com-lasked Dr. Chalmers, when he looks with so much confidence to placency to the past, and with so much confidence to consummation of which a became, in compariso at and spiritual wilderness. It began about a at and spiritual witherness, it began about a hundred years ago, and was perpetuated through a series of strug-gles, till the best of our people were driven from the tab ernacles they loved, and the voice of the gospel was ex-tinginguished in more than half the pulpits of Scotland. Then it was, that by the aid of an obsequious clergy in Then it was, that by the aid of an obsequious clergy in our Courts, backed in their tyraunical decisions by an armed soldiery in the parishes, obnoxious ministers were forced at the point of the bayonet on reclaiming congre gations. The cold, and jejune, and lifeless ministrations which followed on the establishment of this system, fell tike a withering mildew on the hearts of our people-teheers)—who heard, but heard not gladly, and, desert-ing in thousands the Church of their fathers went off in would find more remunerating prices for his lahundreds to the evangelical meeting houses which were raised without its pale. It was well that the lessons of a pure and efficient gospe' were given there. This allo-viates, but it never can repair, the degeneracy which takes place in the clergy of an establishment, and thus it is that every decline of Ctristianity in the great na-tional institute is sure to be followed up by a decleusion ways to good account. It is not exclusive; yet in the religion of families. The melancholy come it is hearty. If a boat is built here, or if a Cap-quence is that we have, on a great measure, last our fin tum of deep purty to unhold them, have well-nigh disas age which the enemies of our reforming striving to restore and re-establish in the of by gone victories, have they give word to their followers, that " whe before it will do again. (Chears.) It must be admitted that there is something in the contemplation fitted to disturb, if not to appal us. But ere we sink wholly in turn, if not to appar us. But ere we that wholly in to despair, let us carry an espend from the experience of our fathers in the last century, to the experience of our great grandfathers in the century before it. Let us go a certain way back in the history of our Church, when, in the midst of perin and difficulties, it had to keep its right and undertaing course through the vaciliations of the first Charles, and to life its daring front against the when pursued by the sangulary edicts of that high monarch, who, at length, in the reaction of a nation renegance, was impled from his throngs (Post

choese, long continued.) There was himness in that age too, as well as in a later generation which followed, and which has been quoted with so much triumph. And that is the age from which we desire to catch our inspiration, not from the wretched essent of our Church's degeneracy, but from that season of sacrifices and virtuous Guitrie suffered as a common majefactor, and the Earl, of Argyll laid his head upon the block, and Principal Carstairs was subjected to the tecture; and the heroism descended to a noble hearted peacestry of both sears and of all ages, and the crucities and excesses of a ruffien suddery let loses upon the population. Ver, there was firmness, and on both sides—a context, resulted and any med between the bruness of principle and the fem. ness of power. Persecution may change its forms from one age to another-from the boots, and the thumb-screws, and the scaffolds of the seventeenth, to the fires and imprisonment of the nineteenth century. May the apirit of our ancestorspeacend to the children rant bt in if the contest must be entered on between the Church's subjugation and the Church's spiritual independence, we, on the glorious retrospect of their sufferings and their ritimphs, may give book to our adversaries their own watch word, return their own battle cry, that

and be strong tells, and in the very next verse. Let all things be done with charity. God are thus true to duty. They stand forth then as earth's best friends, and Heaven's choser resolute, yet not factious, defenders of the rights school who, referring to the manners of cities, of conscience, yet no bigots; full of resistance school who, referring to the hospitality of Louisville to tyranny, yet fuller of love to man, the as par excellence, a "Christian hospitality." -- men of Scotland did a deed that memorable 18th Certainly, the stranger will find when he settles May, 1843, which makes them moral heroes of

And Dr. Chalmers was the great soul of the novement. His words fell, with electric effect. How shall we make them tell most? How turn over the nation. They roused the friends of them to the best account? Let us fill up our freedom, and stunned her opponents. Need we lands with a hardy and intelligent population; wonder, then, that the heart of Scotland beat multiply the avocations of labor; start the loom, sadly, as it learned, that the good man was n and every kind of manufacture, and there will not more! It were strange, indeed, if its throb of anguish had been less keen.

> Let ministers act, as Dr. Chalmers acted, for right and against wrong, and they will quickly 21st June.

Education

There is established, in the North, a "Board National Popular Education." Of this board any native heart could covet. Who will not WILLIAM SLADE, late Governor of Vermont, is The primary purpose of the Board is to trans-

for teachers from those parts of the country where they are most abandant, and where educational improvement has elevated the standard The distinguished Missouri Senator, in a let- of teaching, to places where they are most

The main difficulty to be encountered, is a He lays down the doctrine, that the question is, want of interest on the subject of education simply, whether the work proposed be national? among the masses. Certain rights are guaran-If so, it is constitutional, and ought to be done. Itied to all. But this guaranty does not secure If local, it is unconstitutional, and Congress us their proper enjoyment without we are precannot act. The St. Louis Union, in noticing pared to possess, and qualified to use them. The the letter (which is an able one) says, it takes American doctrine should be, not only that western democratic ground "-and again "that every child born has the right to be educated

> The field of operation of the Board of National Popular Education is the West. Mr. Slade says:

theory runs, "is among the ways of God to another; but while it hopes to give, directly, to man." Very far from it. It may be the way thousands of children and youth the benefits of of man; it often is; but the way of God, and it expands its views to the great purpose of aidan education they would not otherwise receive, to God, is not through bleed, but by peace and ing to transfer, through good instructors, the the to. by which it is to be won, is held de- Wherever they go, they awe. We shall put love. He does overrule all we do for the best educational improvements of every part of the the to. by which it is to be won, is held de- Wherever they go, they awe. We shall put love. He does overfule all we do for the best country to every other part that may be desti- basing. They care not for the roughest strug- ten men to arrest a riotous, obstreperous fel- good of the race. But his second great com- tute of them, to the end that the friends of edugle with freedom: but they dread wealth, as a low, and they will fail. But let the marshall or mand, is, love thy neighbor as thyself, and this, cation, who are struggling under the embarras death-token, when the means by which it is sheriff walk in, and he is tame as a lamb. A as well as the first, love God with all thy heart, ments incident to new and sparsely settled States crowd shall hurl defiance at peace-persuaders; but mind, and soul, would forever annihilate war, and Territories, may be sided in their efforts at provement. One of the greatest wants of the West, in regard to education, is that of well qualified instructors there are in 4sed, portions of it where there are good instructors and good schools, and where improvements in MAINE.—Maine General Conference met week ress, through teacher's associations and teacher's refere last at Portland. Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Bos- institutes. But these portions are small, compar ton, delivered the introductory discourse. The ed with the great whole. To encourage and ex-Western Convention of Presbyterians, met at the same time at Chicago. One hundred delegates present. The Congregational Convention among other things, teachers may be trained to tend these efforts at improvement, by furnishof Vermont assembled at Springfield, on the their work, and thus the West be aided in sup-

On with the work! No man can do too much or say too much, in behalf of education. It is a cause doar to every good heart. We shall do demand it as a night.

WESTERN NEWS.

T. Corwin, R. C. Schenck, and some sixty ies and gentlemen, left Dayton on the 30th, for

the Chicago Convention There are exhibiting, Mexican blankets, incinnati, as among the wonders of the day. The Aliquippa ran into the Fort Wayn

ear Bethleham, on the Ohio, in a fog. No live The Liberty party Convention of Illinois nmend ELINE BERRITT as their candidate for

the Presidency. The Eagle, Maysville, gives the amount of semp shipped from that place. The table below shows the quantities and the places to which t was sent. Louisville, it will be seen, is th

	Bales.	Tons
Louisville	6,464	808
Covington	3,328	416
Newport	3,200	400
Cincinnati	4,760	595
Baltimore, New Philadelphia ar	York, ad Bos-	. * .
ton,	5,984	748
Pittsburgh	1,264	158
Cleveland	48	6
Zanesville	24	3
Total	25,072	3,135

The growth of Hemp is increasing rapidly in Missouri. The St. Louis New Era says, only 300 bales were received in 1840. This year, so far, they have amounted to 40,000. Most of this comes down the Missouri river.

Up to the 1st July, the Treasurer, for Irish re lief at Cincinnati, John Creagh, had received \$17.051.76. This amount was contributed from Kentucky, Indiana, in part-but chiefly from Ohio. Covington, &c. gave liberally.

The Germans of Cincinnati are organizing or the relief of their countrymen.

Capt. King's Company, on its way to Ver ruz, fared bodly. One soldier cut his throat. and threw himself overboard. Ten deserted be-

On the 11th, Mr. Peabody, of Fulton county, Ky., was shot dead by E. Horn. The latter

Born.-Some persons entered the jail Cleveland, Ohio, while the Sheriff was absent and released two counterfeiters.-George Raley and Francis Stewart.

A NEW CASHIER .- Col. T. R. Anderson has een elected Cashier of the Bank of the State of

DEATH'S DOINGS .- The Metamoras Flag says n the 16th, a passenger from Carmargo, couned, on his way down, six dead bodies, three Americans, three Mexicans. Dead bodies are cen, frequently on the banks of the river, and in it. Assessination is common: there the Indians are busy with their death-work .-What a condition to be in!

Texas .- The Houston Telegraph says, strenuous efforts will be made to get Congress to assume the debt of Texas.

RAIL ROADS .- Another season, it is said, and dusky, on the lake, Columbus, the Capital of the State, and Dayton one of the most flourishing inland towns.

Care.-Every now and then efforts are mais about to take a new start." It may do so. one of these days. The point is a commanding the visions of the founders can be realized.

WHEAT.-The Indiana Sentinel says the Wheat crop of that part of the State, the central, will be an average yield.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, MEMPHIS. No change. No new developments. Notes selling at 30 to 40 per cent discount. Who is at fault? Why not blazon the wrong-doers, and let the whole truth be known? If the Bank cannot pay, say so. If it can, say so, and show it. The best way to save bill-holders, and defeat speculators, is to meet the difficulty at

Right.-The Kankakee and Iroquois rivers. Northern Illinois are to be improved by a stock ompany. This will give navigation for Chicago to the Indiana line. (See what can be done when men calculate on an increasing population.) Manufactures are to be started on these

ILLINOIS EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- This body net at Alton, 21st uit. Rt. Rev. Philander Chase presiding. Seventeen dergymen, and about as many laymen were present. Thirteen parishes were represented. Jubilee College is advancing. Rev. James B. Brittan of Ohio was elected assistant Bishop

Western States are off for the seat of War. The Indiana left Sabbath week; the Ohio Wednesday after; the Illinois started for Fort Leavenworth

A. G. DANIEL.-This citizen of Garard County, Ky., was charged in Philadelphia with obtaining gosds under false pretences, tried, and found guilty. It is a Penitentiary offence. Mr. D. has held important trusts in this State.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION .- This body is in sion. It will give the State a new Constitu

Smr-Fever .- The Pittsburgh Gazette says This fever is in our city. It was brought here

POINT ISABEL .- Deaths at the general hosp tal, for the year ending May 9th, were 82-41 regulars, 41 volunteers. Number of cases in

DEATH .- Rev. P. W. Alston, Rector Cavalry Church. Memphis, died in that city. He i mourned as a good man

Love AND CRIME. - Michael Bassford and Heny Dorsey, of Pennsylvania, (residents formerly, it is said, of Louisville) loved the same girl Miss L. Jenkins. The lady preferred Dorsey. he was Boor, and her parents persuaded her te marry Bassford. The lovers corresponded-met Bassford found them together, with a sister, and nearly killed Dorsey. Bassford is in prison.-His wife is believed to be criminal only so far as meeting and corresponding with Dorsey .-

Tragedy at Rochester, New York. Saturday night, the 26th, two men were sho Rochester, and one killed

Th's scene occurred in Philadelphia.

John Burns, James Balf, and David Malasky went to the house of Thomas Hisam, a young Hisam said they threatened violence to the house, and its inmates He ordered them away They retired to the gate, when he shot, hitting Burns in the head, a mortal wound, and Baif above the left ear, injuring him slightly. The parents of Burns were called in, and b

Hisam made no attempt to escape. He was taken before a magistrate, and, after an examina tion of the case, committed.

President's Vists.

Mr. Polk is received, in the northern cities, with hospitality. At Hartford, New Haven, Boston, &c., he has been welcomed as the Presisuppose it can't be prevented.

REVIEW

han we do the first settlers of the West.

of the transactions which took place in the early honored his draft. He had conclusive evidence settlements." "Had each of them," says Judge in his hands, of his authority to raise the regi-Burnet, "preserved a sketch, however simple ment, and to make the expedition he did. This and concise, of the events of which he was a per- did not avail. The' thus beset with difficulties ticipant, in the order of their occurrence, they he never wavered, but determined to hold on to would have furnished the material of one of the his conquests; he resorted to forced loons, and most interesting and thrilling histories, that has vet been published." We lament this neglect; to the nation, the gast territory lying between the loss it has occasioned can never be remedied. the Ohio River and the Lakes. Judge Burnet wisely cautious us, however, in our eagerness to obtain information of the Pio- an appeal to the inhabitants for aid; neers, not to credit the fabulous stories, and the Col. Vigo, with others voluntarily exaggerated statements, given of the early set- dered his property to support the regiment. tlements." "Better" says he "let it all sink | But Virginia dishonored Vigo's death. into oblivion, than palm them on the world as and the patriot died in poverty. Since t truth." A true and just remark ! And the has acknowledged the debt, and proved the public owe him their warmest thanks, for what was one of the liabilities of the General Go e has done, in his "collection of authentic, de- ment, though it is yet unpaid. sched facts," or as he calls his book, for his

ee in Cincinnati, on any day, wet or dry, hot get no more for all they did. or cold, the venerable author of the book before s with firm step, and animated countenance, walking the streets, and attending still, to public business. Yet, in his life, he has seen his country spring from a wilderness-infancy to a nighty and cultivated manhood! "The emigrants," says Judge Burnet " who were in the territory of 1776 were few in number, and located in different and remote settlements be.

tween which there was but little intercourse."

He continued " The country they inhabited was wild and ancultivated, and was excluded from the Atlantic inhabitants by a broad belt of rugged mous tains, equally wild and uncultivated. scarcely the semblance of a road, bridge, tore or other improvement, to facilitate intercourse with the Atlantic States. The adjoining regions, on every side, were, also, uncultivated and without commerce, or the means of creating it. At that time, the primitive mode of transpor tation across the mountains, by packed horses had been but recently exchanged, for the great-er convenience of the heavy Pennsylvania roadwagon, which wended its way slowly through the mountains. The country contained neither shelter nor protection for civilized man; nor had it any thing in the form of constitution or

law, 'till after the promulgation of the ordinance

The first emigrants planted themselves at the mouth of the Muskingum, in the spring of tion was 1500: in 1800, 45,365. And now look glunces at it, and of Pioneer life in the West. at it! The broad wall of rugged mountains beking to bring this city into notice. "This place tween this and the Atlantic besten down, or pierced through, for the Macadamized road, or the iron track and its fiery coursers, so that one. But the county must fill up more, before Cincinnati is within four days travel of New York; the adjoining regions, all around, full of commercial arteries; the waters of the Lake and the Ohio mingling together by two canals: their shores trod by the iron hoof of the railway horse; the telegraph, with its lightning speed making East and West one; and the midwest, civilized and cultivated, with its millions of inhabitants, knit together in so close a connection, that we may visit distant and different

settlements, in a few days! And all this change and growth, Judge Burnet has witnessed! The reality is a marvel. None so great has the world before seen.

The early settlers had hard fare. But they were content with it, and never repined. We wish we had room to sketch their indoor and outdoor life; their perils; their adventures; the journeys of the court and bar; their manner of travel; now being ducked in the swollen creek, and now threatened with loss of life by swimming the larger streams; but we have not We give ar ther extract, however, showing how the best of them fared when sick. Judge Burnet, referring to GRIFFIN YEATMAN'S (this venerable man is still living and is as kind and humane as ever.) hotel, and his being sick there.

"In September, 1796, the writer of this sketch had one of these attacks, (ague and intermittent fever) at the chief hotel of the village, (Cincinnati now having probably 90,000 souls, owned and kept by Griffin Yeatman, an early emigrant from Virginia. His bed stood in a large room. neither lathed nor plastered, originally intended, and occasionally used, for a ball room; but ordinarily occupied as the common dormitory of the establishment. At the time referred to, there was fifteen or sixteen others lying sick in the same room, which gave it very much the appearance of a hospital. Unpleasant as the conc of these invalids was, not a murmur of complaint was heard. Most of them had been ac-customed to very different accommodations in sickness, but they knew they were as well provided for, and attended to, as circumstances

would permit and were therefore contented." In 1779, Gen. Wilkinson made Cincinnati his head-quarters; but Capt. Harrison (the late President) was in command. The effect of the troops upon the early settlers was bad. "Idleness, drunkeaness, and gambling," says the Judge, "prevailed in the army, to a greater extent than it has done at any subsequent period." A large proportion of the officers under Gens. Wayne and Wilkinson drank to excess. Harrison, Clarke, Shornbery, Ford, Strong, and a few others, were the only exceptions. The citizens were led to indulge in the same practices, and to form the same habits. Out of nine resident lawyers in Cincinnati, when Judge Burnet came to the bar, he is, and has been for years, the only survivor; they all died sots, except his brother, who was carried off by Consumption. in 1801.

The first printing done in the North-west was at Cincinnati, 1795. It was the publication of the laws, by William Maxwell, and called the Maxwell code. Before that, the laws were printed in Philadelphia. That frat job should be carefully preserved! Judge BURNET records the movements of that

extraordinary man, Gen. Gronge Rogers CLARE.

from which says the author, has grown up "the splendid city of Louisville." He was the leading commissioner that negotiated a treaty between the Shawnee nation, January, 1786, by which the United States were acknowledged sovereigns of the Territory ceded by the treaty of Peace with Great Britain, 1783.

In 1788, he made his expedition to the Mississippi. Virginia sent him a Col's. commission authorizing him to raise a regiment for this purpose; but gave him no money. Se high was lost art. dent of the United States. We wish all our his credit, that he obtained both. A band of tion was made to inquire into it and report here- all we can, in our humble way, to spread it- public men could travel as private citizens do. hardy Kentuckians railled around him, and he after, which was rejected. A full statement is to make it common to all—to make every one We doubt the good effects of parade; but, we soon captured the posts at Kaskaskies and Ca-

Gov. Hamilton was, at this time, at Post onnes. He determined to capture Clar his troops. Clark was aware of his purpose ; his danger; and determined to satisfipate the

Having left a sufficient number of troops to copy of his interesting and valuable work. We ensure the conquests he had made, he pushed never hear of any of our Pioneers writing out on by forced marches to the Wabash. His movetheir past history-sketching early events-des- ment was so sudden, that Gen. Hamilton, did not cribing the country, and its men when they first know of it, 'til his post was carried by storm, and emigrated, that we do not feel rejoiced, and he and his troops made prisoners of war. No ready to bless them, for putting, in enduring expedition ever evinced more daring courage. form, facts which will heip us to know Better None was environed with greater difficulty. He had to wade through mud and water for several The Pioneers themselves were too busy to do days; frequently, as he approached the Wabash. this as a general rule, and, consequently, we his men were up to their arm-pits.

have from them very few "written memoranda | But notwithstanding his bravery, Virginia discomplished his objects. In this way, he say

Before resorting to this extreme step be

Poor Gen. Clark suffered from Notes on the North-western Territory." They Persons whose property he had taken, sued had are given with clearness; in a style pure and obtained judgments; and sold under them, put simple ; and will not fail to be received and read tions of his property. Virginia, at the close of with interest and profit by all who wish to un- the war, appropriated 150,000 acres of land for terstand the growth of the West and its early him, and his gallant band; it was known as "Clark's grant." But the tract was of little We have felt sometimes as if the history of the value, and disposed of at nominal prices. This mid-west was all a dream. The stranger may was the pay of these pioneer patriots! They

This "cruel ingratitude" broke down Gen Clark. He became intemperate. He was so sensitive that he could not bear the neg--t of Virginia. Gen. Cark was a remarkable au-" He had the appearance of a man born to command, and fitted by nature for his destiny."

Judge Burnet's remarks "The time will certainly come when all the enlightened and magnanimous citizens of Louis-ville, will remember the debt of gratitude they owe the memory of this distinguished man He was the leader of the first pioneers who man a the first lodgement on the site now covered by their such and splendid city. He was its protector suring the years of its infancy, and in the peands of its greatest danger. Yet the traveller who has heard or read of his achievements, and raited the theatre of his brilliant deeds, discovers nothing indicating the place where his re-

mains are deposited, and where he can go, and pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the dearted and gullant hero." This is an eloquent and courteous appeal-Shall it be responded to? Will Louisville leave unrequited the brave deeds of her founder-unonered, his remains? Let the monumental stone speak our gratitude, and proclaim his

the readers of the Examiner will thank us, if we 1788 seven years after, and the white popula-Goodman's Western Counterfeit Detector for July, is out, and we regret to see the large num-

But we must stop: we have found Judge Bur-

ber of new counterfeit notes detected within the last month. It gives the following: STATE BANK OF OHIO, FRANKLIN BRANCH, CIN-CINNATI.—100's spurious. The State Bank has issued no note of a higher denomination than

STATE BANK OF OHIO, DAYFON BRANCH .- 100's spurious. Letter D; central vignette, railrood ars, horse truck, and men. On the right, Ben Franklin. The bank has isssued no \$100

LAPAYETTE BANK, CINCINNATI .-- 5's, letter D. Vignette, Signing the Declaration of Indepen-dence; head of Lafayette upon the title of the bank, (same as the genuine;) the only perceptible difference in the counterfeit it in ish under Cincinnati, Ohio, which in the counterfeit, turns down, in the gent ine it continues up, in a fine hair line. To com non observers the counterfeit is hardly distinguishable from the

PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, CHARLESsou, S. C .- 5's, letter C, payable to H. Morris; filling up and signatures appear to be written by the same person. Engraving very course, and has the appearance of a wood cut.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS" BANK, FREDERICS. Mp .-- 10's spurious. Vignette representing Vulcan at his forge. Engravers' names, To-phan, Carpenter & Co. There is no such firm of engravers at this. It is intended for Toppan, Carpenter & Co. LAFAYETTE BANK OF CINCINNATI .- 5's, letter

C, payable to A. Douglass. They are badly ex-ecuted. The name of the cashier engraved, and the whole face of the bill of much lighter shade than the genuine STATE BANK OF INDIANA .-- I's, dated June 20, 1843. Central vignette, a figure of Justice .--

The president's name is engraved and touched over with a pen. Those we have seen are on the New Albany Branch. THE BANK OF VINGINIA .- 5's, letter A. pay to leorge Towner, Danville; dated March 6, 1835. The vignette is a female seated beside an anchor Engraving lighter and somewhat dim

THE BANK OF SANDESKY, OHIO .- 2's, letter B. rignette very much blurred: Dated July 4th. THE UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE .-- I's, letter A, payable to bearer on demand. Dated Jan. I. 1847, at Jackson. Vignette, the goddess of lib-

erty, and steam-boat in the distance. The paper light and engraving thin. The following is from the New York Express of Thursday evening.

Sales of treasury notes at 1071, and advance of 4 per cent. Sterling has sold freely at 106 a 1061_a, and in some instances at 1061_a. This being the last day of June, there is quite an active business

doing to fill contracts. Genesee flour has been very firm at \$7 25. The returns of duties at the custom-house, for the quarter ending the 30th June, as compared with the corresponding period last year, show an increase of \$918,34451.

The following is the number of pamengers entered at the custom-house from lat to 30th of

June, inclusive: From Great Britain and Ireland. 6,442 3,384 2,658 961 368 564 rance, Relgium, Hanse towns, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Other parts,

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL!-A Hungarian Chemist has discovered a method of producing heat with-out fuel. He places in contact two iron plates in an axis at the end of a lever, with a balance our people, we subjoin a condensed account of them.

Gen. Clark made the first lodgement at the Falls. He then commenced an improvement,

> MR. SHEE's DISCOVERY .- Mr. Alfred Smee, who has all along attributed the potato disease to the sphis restator, lately placed some of those insects on a healthy plant, which they destroyed, with symptoms precisely similar to those which affected the crop of last year all over Europe. EMBALMING STILL FEASIBLE .- A human body. embalmed by Genal, in Paris, in 1844, was recently exhumed at Pure la Chaise, in the pres

ence of several eminent physicians, and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, thus es-tablishing the reputation of this recovery of a

The evils of this life appear like rocks and pre-